The Maryland Fruit Grower

Published Monthly
By
THE MARYLAND STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
College Park, Maryland

Volume 2 January, 1932 Number 1

Niagara

KOLOFORM

KOLOFORM is now recognized everywhere fruit is grown as the IDEAL SUMMER SPRAY for the following reasons:

KOLOFORM is a noncaustic material that controls fungus diseases WITHOUT INJURY TO FRUIT OR FOLIAGE. NO RUSSETING —does not cause fruit drop. IT IS SAFE.

KOLOFORM contains fused Bentonite-Sulphur, which is an infinitely fine COLLOIDAL sulphur. No other form of sulphur is so fine or effective.

KOLOFORM gives protection through rain or wind—it sticks to fruit and foliage.

KOLOFORM is liked especially for the BETTER FINISH it gives your fruit.

KOLOFORM is non-abrasive. It will not cut your pumps or injure your equipment. ALWAYS UNIFORM.

KOLOFORM is packed in convenient dry form for ready use in the spray tank. It mixes readily with water—stays in suspension—pleasant to use.

KOLOFORM is a CLEAN spray.

If you have missed a trial of this, get acquainted and save yourself time, worry and loss of fruit!

NIAGARA SPRAYER and CHEMICAL CO., Inc.

Middleport, N. Y.

ANNUAL ADDRESS

G. S. L. CARPENTER, *President,* Maryland State Horticultural Society

Fellow Fruit Growers and Friends:

At this, our thirty-fourth annual meeting, we are confronted with problems so serious as to threaten the future existence of our industry.

Each year, our efforts as a Society have been devoted almost exclusively to education. We have secured the best men in the country to talk to us on the subjects causing us difficulty in the past year.

Through the efforts of our Society, and with full cooperation from everyone, Governor Ritchie included in his budget the funds necessary for the erection of this building, which today is being used for the first time. Each room has been carefully designed for its part in the education of the commercial growers of all branches of our horticultural industry. Special laboratories for the research work, so vital to the future development of our industry, have been provided for the fruit, canning, and floral industries and for nursery and ornamental horticulture. In addition, the class rooms and laboratories for the development of the student have been planned with the same thought and care.

Horticulture, for the first time at the University of Maryland, has a building devoted exclusively to its needs.

Today, the economical condition of our growers is so serious that it seems wise that our Society undertake a careful study of our present situation.

This Summer, our peach industry, which depends on our domestic markets for outlet, suffered from an overproduction of fruit, much of which was of inferior size.

At the present time, our apple industry is meeting with the most difficult marketing conditions ever experienced. The industry was never in its entire history confronted with so many tariffs, embargoes, total or partial, or restrictions, as it is today; and they are steadily increasing instead of diminishing.

Exports to England, Scotland, Wales, Irish Free State, Belgium, France, Holland, Denmark, Roumania, Poland and Germany must be free from spray residue and apple maggot. Vigilant policing on our part is required to avoid further action.

England, Scotland, Wales and the Irish Free State allow only fruit of No. 1 quality or better to be shipped between July 1st and November 15th of each year.

The Argentine established by a Decree such drastic import sanitary restrictions that the movement of fruit from our section was seriously curtailed.

Poland, Roumania, Peru, and Japan have a total embargo against us, and the Agrarians and Hitlerites in Germany head a strong movement to embargo us completely there.

Heavy duties and tariffs have been recently set up against us in many countries.

The Belgian duty on apples in baskets was raised on December 10th from 5 to 25 francs per 100 kilos. A kilo equals 2.2 pounds.

France has a duty of 7½ francs per 100 kilos, but a bill is now pending to quadruple this.

Here is a new economy spray!

A LATE
Delayed Dormant Spray
SCALECIDE 1-50 and SULFOCIDE 1-150

Many apple growers have their orchards so free of scale that were it not for aphis, red mite and a few minor pests, they could omit the dormant spray altogether.

This new spray—the late delayed dormant—takes the place of the dormant or delayed dormant and the prepink spray as well, at a considerable saving in cost.

This late delayed dormant spray has unique advantages.

First—Both the advantages of an oil spray and a sulfur spray.

Second—Cheaper than delayed dormant lime sulfur—as low as cheap oil sprays.

Third—A combination that will kill every aphis you hit, also for red mite and other soft bodied insects hatching at that time.

Fourth—Greater safety through the use of weaker dilutions of proven safe materials. No chances of ruining valuable trees with cheap oil sprays.

Fifth—Application at a time when insects are more easily controlled than at the delayed dormant priod.

Follow this spray with Scalecide 1 to 100 and Sulfocide 1 to 200 as a pink spray making lime sulfur and nicotine unnecessary and bring your crop up to the blossom period in the finest possible shape at the least cost. You will like these sprays.

Write Department F, B. G. Pratt Company, 50 Church Street, New York, for further information of these sprays and new 1932 prices on Scaleside—the lowest in 15 years.

Holland has a duty of 8 per cent based on valuation. However, Holland advises, because of our tariff and bulb quarantines, we can expect a duty raise.

Germany has a duty of $1.00 per barrel with probable increases.

Sweden has a duty against us of $1.98 per barrel.

Norway, from August to January, has a duty of $4.94 per 100 pounds plus surtax of $2.47 per 100 pounds; balance of year $2.47 plus $1.23 surtax.

Denmark has a duty of 60 cents per barrel.

Finland has a prohibitive duty of $10.00 per barrel.

Poland has a duty of $1.52 per barrel.

Canada has a sliding scale tariff based on valuation fixed by Order in Council amounting to approximately 30 cents per bushel and 90 cents per barrel.

The Argentine, a duty raised from 7 to 32 per cent.

Most serious of all to us would be a tariff against apples from the United States, which is contemplated by the British Government in which preferential treatment for the British commonwealth of nations is provided.

I believe that these tariffs, embargoes and restrictions, which have been placed against our apples, are a direct result of the tariffs, embargoes and quarantines used by our Government to protect certain of our industries. Yet, we cannot blame any of these Governments, who have used our procedure as a basis for their own. Certainly it is retaliation, but can we blame the Argentine, when her grapes, cattle, turkeys and corn by embargoes or quarantines are totally or partially restricted in their movement to our country for issuing similar decrees against us.

Added to these trade barriers, we have a decreased buying power abroad and a depreciated exchange. Many countries have gone off the gold standard. On January 2nd, the pound was worth $3.40 instead of $4.86. In Denmark, Norway and Sweden, the value of the kroner averaged 18.7 cents instead of 26.8 cents and in the Argentine, the peso is worth 23.75 cents instead of 42.44 cents.

Our apple industry has been developed to supply the World's markets and is seriously in need of all outlets. In 1926, that was a disastrous year, yet we exported more than 7,000,000 barrels of apples. This year to December 19th, we have exported only 1,573,904 barrels, 735,704 less than 1930, a year of low production.

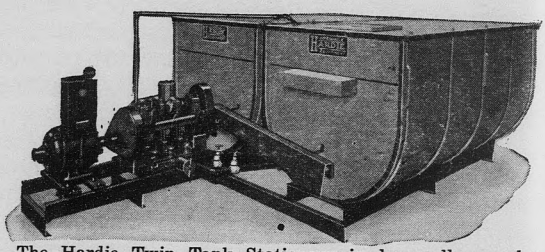
Of course, it follows that the fruit which we cannot export will be offered on our domestic markets for sale, though much of it is not suited for this trade. At the present time, wholesale prices on apples, according to Government reports, are the lowest that they have been since the records were first kept in 1910.

For many years, we have been improving our laws for the standardizing of our pack of apples. This year, our movement of graded fruit has been curtailed by the heavy volume of Unclassified fruit distributed in bulk and in packages by trucks and rail to all areas. We face the loss of much of the benefit derived from our standardization unless this movement out of our state of inferior fruit is curtailed or regulated.

In the past, our industry has worked along lines of improvement most necessary for a particular section. I believe the time has come when we should act not as individuals, states or sections, but as an industry, and that all sections growing apples in our country should work together in solving and pro-

PRESSURE MEASURES YOUR PROFIT

The experience of leading successful growers reveals the outstanding fact that "spray volume and pressure measure profit." Hardie GUARANTEES the ratings of Hardie outfits for BOTH capacity and pressure and for LONG CONTINUOUS RUNS, not merely for demonstrations. Long life—years not months—is built into every Hardie—stamina to stand up under the severe conditions in spraying operations today. The 1932 Hardie line is seasonally modern. The new stationary outfits in all sizes; portable outfits powered and pulled by tractor and truck; gas engine powered portable sprayers in a wide range of models; row sprayers and combination row crop and orchard outfits in many models; small power and hand-operated sprayers for greenhouse and garden. HARDIE CAPACITY AND PRESSURE ARE PRICED TODAY FAR BELOW LAST YEAR'S FIGURES.



The Hardie Twin Tank Stationary is deservedly popular with large growers. A reserve supply of spray material is always available.

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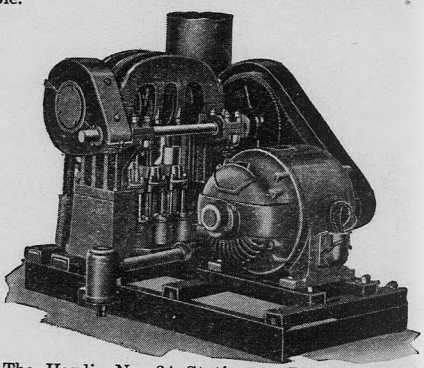


The Hardie No. 24 Stationary Power Unit is typical of Hardie pump construction. Stationary pumps are supplied in models delivering 12-16-21-35 gallons per minute at pressures from 450 to 650 pounds.

The Hardie Manufacturing Co.

Hudson, Michigan Hagerstown, Md.

HARDIE DEPENDABLE SPRAYERS

gressing their common interests.

I feel that the horticultural societies of Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland should work as one in the handling of the problems and situations which affect this area.

Our industry does not dare depend on the hope for better times as a solution for their problems. The situation is so serious that concerted efforts must be made, if our industry is to prosper. I believe we can do much.

* * *

JUST AMONG OURSELVES

A. F. VIERHELLER, Extension Horticulturist

ECONOMY

Mr. Robert Simpson, prominent fruit grower from Indiana, speaking before the Maryland State Horticultural Society, advised economy, a study of orchard methods, and a few changes in orchard operations, as a help in tiding the fruit grower over the present period of adverse conditions.

A few of his suggestions were: Remove weak trees; top work poor varieties; talk over problems with other growers; prune trees only as much as you can afford; reduce cultivation; seed orchard to cover crop; reduce fertilization, according to vigor of trees; try to reduce orchard labor costs, where possible; don't reduce number of sprays unless you're sure that results will not be bad; budget orchard expenses; make any changes only after careful thought; pool orders with other growers, for materials; form a pool of growers for selling, where possible; supervise your orchard more closely; get full value of every dollar spent.

BACK NUMBERS

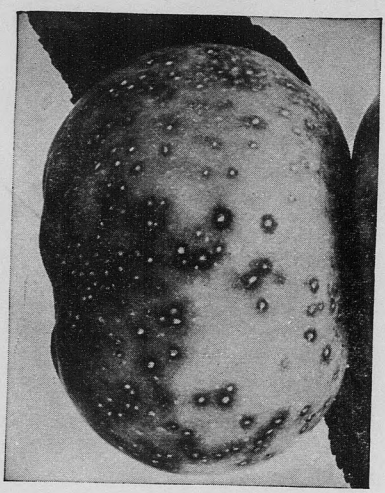
We have an earnest request from the New York Public Library for copies of the "Maryland Fruit Grower," Numbers 1 to 7, or from February to August, 1931, as they desire to complete their file of the "Grower" to date. Any members desiring to contribute any of the above copies to the Library may send them to A. F. Vierheller, College Park, Maryland, and they will be forwarded.

AT WORK

The Maryland State Horticultural Society has joined with the societies of West Virginia, Virginia and Pennsylvania in trying to get lower freight rates on export fruit and also fruit shipped to southern points.

DUES ARE DUE

January 1, is the beginning of the new year of the Society. Do you want to continue to receive the "Fruit Grower"? Don't you want to receive the annual report of the Society? Let's get together as fruit growers of Maryland. Be an *active* member. Send your dollar to A. F. Vierheller, College Park, if you have not done so. Get your neighbor as a member. *Do it now.* If you attended the last meeting of the Society you'll want to be a member.



Danger Threatens from San Jose Scale

State experiment stations have been sending out warnings to growers to combat San Jose scale, which came through the mild winter last year with little mortality. Much fruit was scale-specked. Many orchards now show a serious infestation. San Jose scale is definitely on the increase again. Unless it is controlled within the next 60 or 70 days, a large portion of fruit in infested orchards will show scale.

Decide now to get effective control of this scale insect by using

DENDROL
Dormant Spray Oil

1. America's Scientific Miscible Oil.
2. Developed in cooperation with the Crop Protection Institute.
3. Endorsed by experiment stations in all parts of the country.
4. An easy flowing liquid oil—not a paste form.
5. Costs less to use—two gallons with 98 gallons of water kills San Jose scale.
6. Controls other scale insects, cherry case bearer, pear psylla and red mite.

Ask your Dealer or write us for free copy of Dendrol booklet.

MOORE & MUNGER

33 Rector Street New York City

MEETINGS

The West Virginia State Horticultural Society meets at Martinsburg, on February 11, 12, and 13, 1932.

THOSE DROP PEACHES

There were more dropped peaches in orchards this year, than usual. Probably most of these fruits brown-rotted and now the mummies are lying around. Of course it takes 2 years to develop spores in these fallen fruits, and we won't hear from them until 1933, but there are older mummies lying around to cause trouble next year. General recommendations for brown-rot control are: Early cultivation in spring, and if necessary, a second cultivation just before blossoming. Prune to open up tree, so as to allow air and sunlight to "dry it off" and to facilitate thorough spraying. Spray according to the recommended schedule. Thin the fruit. Raking up the fallen fruit, and burning it, is a great help in rot control, if we can afford such practices.

LET'S TAKE UP THE SLACK

From the news of foreign markets, the following note is of interest: "Slack barrels made their usual appearance and were subject to the customary penalty of about 48 cents a barrel and higher. If growers could be made to realize the vast sum which is lost each year because of this one point alone, a greater effort certainly would be made to correct this ault. Ordinarily late shipments arrive in better condition because of their having been reconditioned or plugged upon being withdrawn from storage. Many barrels classed as shakes were discounted much heavier, according to the degree of slackness. Early in the season, it was not uncommon to see as much as 6/— to 8/— ($1.44 to $1.95) knocked off the market value. Furthermore, it was not infrequent to see barrels showing as much as 2 to 3 inches slack. If growers could see the condition of their fruit after being subjected to the constant movement in the loosely packed barrels, they would not recognize it as being the same article which left their packing house but a short time before."

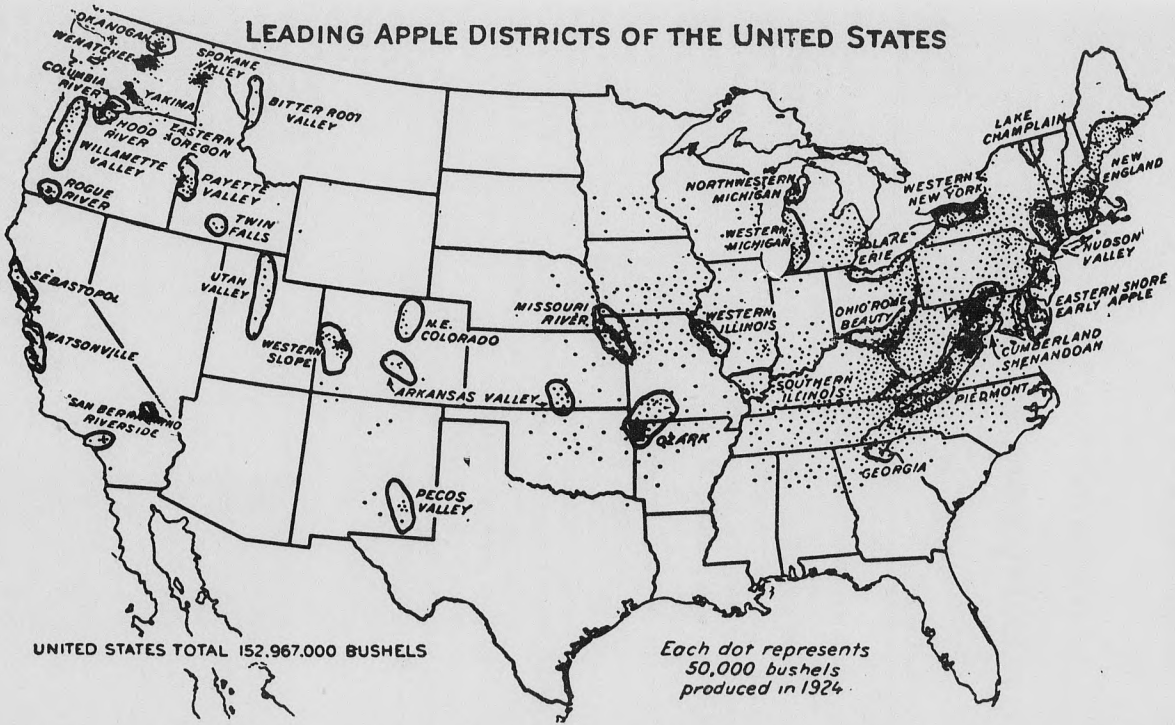
One Maryland grower built a concrete racking block in his packing house, this year, and says that it's his best investment in years. Don't use a barrel press for a cider press. Rack those barrels and save money.

Every Product Advertised in

"The Maryland Fruit Grower"

is now used in MARYLAND ORCHARDS

Read every Ad and Patronize our Advertisers



This map shows areas competing with us, in apple production. Better pack and quality will hold our markets. Let's improve.

Courtesy—"Rural New Yorker"

Write for Bean's 1932 Catalog describing the new complete line.

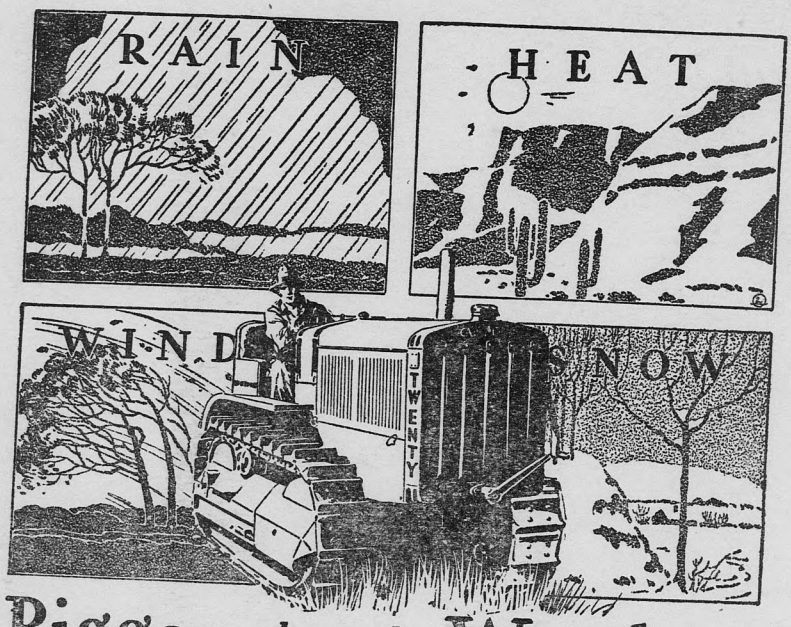
Power Sprayers
Stationary Sprayers
Crop Sprayers
Traction Sprayers
Hand Sprayers
Greenhouse Sprayers
Estate Sprayers
Power Dusters
Crop Dusters
Traction Dusters
Hand Dusters
Fruit Graders
Fruit Sorters
Fruit Cleaners
Fruit Washers
Potato Cleaners

JOHN BEAN MFG. CO.

Division Food Machinery Corporation

Lansing, Michigan

San Jose, California



Bigger *than the* Weather

"CATERPILLAR" Tractors

are always ready for work regardless of weather conditions. Their positive traction, abundant power, and quick turning ability make them the ideal tractor for the fruit grower.

BEAN SPRAYERS — ORCHARD SUPPLIES

Lupton Orchard Service Co.

McSherry Lupton, Prop.

Winchester, Virginia

Telephones, Winchester 1100 and 1101